

THE COALITION'S 2030 STRATEGY

MEETING THE MOMENT

Over the next decade the world must make significant progress to slow the climate crisis, reduce air pollution, and address the poverty and inequality that threatens the most vulnerable. Humanity is pushing up against ecological limits, triggering multiple crises that threaten public health, food security, livelihoods, and the ecosystems that sustain us. These are exacerbated by new threats like COVID-19. The pandemic has underscored that international cooperation, leadership, science and solidarity matters for tackling global challenges.

As the only international body working on integrated climate and clean air solutions to reduce the rate of near-term warming, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition is rising to meet these challenges and opportunities. In the 2030 Strategy that follows we are redoubling our efforts to deliver concrete, public health, food security, environmental, and economic benefits, while simultaneously slowing the rate of near-term temperature change.

Time is of the essence. The Coalition provides an opportunity to act fast by reducing emissions of short-lived climate pollutants — methane, black carbon, tropospheric ozone, and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) — to supplement scaled-up actions on carbon dioxide (CO₂). These efforts will slow the climate crisis, help avert dangerous and irreversible climate tipping points, and can improve the ability of communities and ecosystems to adapt. They also provide immediate benefits from reduced air pollution, help prevent millions of premature deaths each year, improve food security by avoiding tens-of-millions tonnes of annual staple crop losses,ⁱ protect ecosystems, and make a decisive contribution to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.ⁱⁱ

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) found pathways that limit global warming to 1.5°C show deep reductions in all climate forcing emissions, including short-lived climate pollutants.ⁱⁱⁱ By acting quickly to reduce these powerful climate forcers, we can avoid 0.6°C^{iv} of predicted global warming in the near term and slow sea-level rise by 20% by mid-century,^v while avoiding up to two-thirds of the predicted warming in the Arctic.^{vi}

Since the Coalition's launch in 2012, there has been much progress. There is global commitment to phase down HFCs under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. Many countries have included short-lived climate pollutants in their commitments under the Paris Agreement. And the Coalition has developed a wealth of good practices, scientific analysis, case studies, guidance documents, policies and methodologies to guide emissions reductions. More still needs to be done.

As we launch our strategy for a new decade of climate and clean air action, the world is coping with a pandemic of epic proportions. Recovering from the pandemic is an unprecedented challenge, economically and socially. But it is also an opportunity to “build back better.” The Coalition embraces this vision to build a healthier, safer and more prosperous world. By working with our partners to take integrated actions that address multiple crises, we can maximise benefits and achieve national priorities and global commitments. Together, we can make a difference.

OUR VISION

Our vision is an atmosphere that enables people and the planet to thrive – stabilizing the climate with warming limited to 1.5°C and drastically reduced air pollution.^{vii}

OUR MISSION

Our mission is to put the world on a pathway that rapidly reduces warming in the near-term and maximizes development, health, environmental and food security benefits. We will achieve this by catalysing fast action to reduce short-lived climate pollutants. The Coalition is the only global organization dedicated to this task. Our mission contributes to global efforts to decarbonize the economy, limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C, reduce air pollution, and achieve the related Sustainable Development Goals.

BY THE NUMBERS

The potential to significantly reduce short-lived climate pollutants guides our 2030 strategy. Concerted global efforts to implement known practices and existing technologies can achieve global reductions of: at least 40% of methane by 2030 compared to 2010; up to 70% of black carbon by 2030 relative to 2010; and 99.5% of HFCs by 2050 compared to 2010. Full details on these numbers in Annex 1.

OUR APPROACH

We work at the nexus of climate and air quality, to deliver multiple benefits from the fast mitigation of short-lived climate pollutants. Driven by pragmatism and policy relevant science, we work from the ground up, in an equitable and inclusive way, empowering our Partners to achieve their respective national goals and catalysing action — as well as from the top down, bringing together ministers and leaders to drive high-level ambition.

We enhance capacity in national institutions to integrate air quality and greenhouse gas mitigation policies, and catalyse action to reduce short-lived climate pollutant emissions in key sectors at scale, that benefit people's lives today locally, while helping to progress on global long-term climate and sustainable development goals.

We help each other succeed, sharing expertise, and actively solving problems.

We show the world what is possible and encourage all to join us in our efforts.

KEY DIRECTIONS

Three intersecting Key Directions will guide our work. We will aim to connect ambitious agenda setting with targeted actions, underpinning them both with robust science and analysis.

Driving an Ambitious Agenda – The Coalition will drive high-level ambition, getting short-lived climate pollutant mitigation on global and regional agendas and platforms, promoting action on near-term climate and air pollution, with solutions that integrate the two and produce multiple social, economic and environmental benefits.

We will foster leadership, targeting decision makers with direct responsibility for reducing emissions: in governments, the private sector, development banks and other relevant organisations to secure commitments for more ambitious action.

We will work regionally and globally in venues that have the greatest potential to accelerate short-lived climate pollutant reductions at scale – including with finance partners to leverage resources and mainstream financing for the needed investments.

Supporting National & Transformative Actions – Recognising the central role of governments taking action at national and subnational levels, we will work together to strengthen capacity building, peer-to-peer engagement and leadership to achieve substantial emission reductions and deliver positive outcomes for health, food security, livelihoods and the environment – leveraging our approach that integrates air quality and climate mitigation. We will expand our work on analytical and planning support to enable country partners to embed measures to reduce short-lived climate pollutants in national climate and clean air strategies, plans, policies and budgets, helping to develop more effective regulatory systems, and deploying the work from the sectors to identify and overcome barriers to mitigation.

In order to accelerate the transition of key short-lived climate pollutant-emitting sectors we will support transformative actions that have the potential to catalyse large-scale emission reductions, for example through focusing on commitments with big emitters, promoting effective regulatory and enforcement regimes, setting new precedent for others to follow, or high-impact global or regional sectoral roadmaps or partnerships with the private sector.

Mobilising finance will be critical in order to enhance action on, and mitigation of short-lived climate pollutants at scale. We will aim to contribute to designing financing models and strategies for funding short-lived climate pollutant solutions to help deliver on the Coalition's mandate. This will include striving to bring all the relevant stakeholders together and assisting in identifying the most promising national, international and innovative sources of finance. The Coalition is not a financial institution but a number of our partners are; we will aim to work more closely within our partnership of development banks, investment banks and bilateral aid agencies to help elevate the financing of short-lived climate pollutant mitigation at scale. We will also work towards supporting our Partners in embedding short-lived climate pollutant mitigation in recovery plans and economic stimulus packages.

Advancing Policy-Relevant Research & Analysis – The Coalition is the preeminent authority on short-lived climate pollutant action. We will provide decision-makers confidence to make ambitious commitments and

take fast action – with research, analyses and tools for reducing short-lived climate pollutants and seizing the multiple benefits that follow. Going forward we will augment our model-driven, evidence-based analyses by strengthening the social and economic lens of our multiple benefits analysis at regional, national and local levels, highlighting policies and measures that can drive equitable green growth and create quality jobs.

HOW WE DELIVER

Partners, the driving force – State and non-state Partners are crucial to achieving our vision and mission, starting with the commitment each makes when joining the Coalition by endorsing meaningful action to reduce short-lived climate pollutants^{viii} at home and internationally. Ongoing networking and dialogue through the Coalition activities reinforces those commitments and turns them into practical actions. Working together in a spirit of mutual support accelerates collective action.

Hubs, where we join forces – Hubs are where we group together to focus on best practices and readily achievable actions in a specific sector or topic area to deliver on our three Key Directions. Hubs will play a key role in “Supporting National & Transformative Actions,” building on the wealth of expertise and knowledge on planning and mitigation strategies that the Coalition has developed since 2012.^{ix} Hubs bring together State and Non-State Partners in a flexible, light setup, and can be initiated at any time by Partners who want to lead work towards a defined outcome. Initially, Hubs will focus on national planning and key short-lived climate pollutant emitting sectors: *(see Annex 2 section 5)*

- The **Strategic SLCP Planning Hub** will focus on supporting countries to integrate short-lived climate pollutants into climate, clean air and development plans and policies. The Hub will support development and implementation of these plans and further options for finance, economic and socio-economic analysis; vertical and horizontal linkages; and normative dimensions. The Hub will also foster peer-to-peer-engagement and exchange between Partners. *(details in Annex 2 section 5.c.i)*
- **Sectoral Hubs** will advise governments on ways to define and implement mitigation measures based on sector-specific requests identified through the ‘Strategic SLCP Planning Hub.’ They will identify and share key mitigation measures and strategies for implementation at scale, and opportunities for transformative change in their sectors. *(details in Annex 2 section 5.c.ii)*

The ‘Strategic SLCP Planning Hub’ and Sectoral Hubs will coordinate their activities closely to allow for continuity from national planning to sectoral action, where possible and appropriate, identifying key mitigation measures to achieve multiple benefits and strategies for implementing them at scale, ensuring that financial needs and financing options are front and centre to evaluating mitigation measures.

Scientific Advisory Panel, providing confidence and cutting-edge knowledge – The Scientific Advisory Panel will keep Partners abreast of the latest policy-relevant scientific findings and new abatement opportunities, both of which will contribute to shaping the global debate. The Panel’s work will be key to ensuring decision makers have the confidence to take action, and to ensure that our efforts remain at the forefront of action. *(details in Annex 2 section 4)*

Secretariat, facilitator of action – In line with specific requests and decisions by the Board, the Secretariat supports activities, acts as first contact for country requests, maps out opportunities to advance the Coalition’s mission, manages strategic alliances, provides analyses and tracks new developments, facilitates the operation of Hubs and other functions described in the Coalition’s Framework Document.^x (details in Annex 2 section 8)

THE COALITION’S TOOLKIT

- **Engagement Strategies** – will be used to describe the Coalition’s desired outcomes (e.g. for each Hub or other priorities such as finance) and set time-bound milestones and goals. These will be decided by the Coalition based on inputs from Partners and the Hubs, and revisited periodically to ensure we remain at the forefront of action and are prioritising and focusing the Coalition’s efforts. (details in Annex 2 section 5)
- **Flagship Programmes/Campaigns** – may be launched by the Coalition for specific periods to inject energy and ‘move the needle’ on one or several Engagement Strategies and outcomes. Flagships mobilise actions through the Key Directions, and prioritises Partner engagement, resources, and communication efforts to achieve specific goals. (details in Annex 2)
- **Strategic Collaboration** – will be used to develop and strengthen engagement with key players to advance common goals, connecting work plans in common areas, raising awareness, encouraging others to take up our tools and approach, leveraging resources, sharing information, and avoiding duplication of effort. (details in Annex 2 section 7)
- **Funding to catalyse transformative action** – the Coalition may also support targeted assistance and capacity building for activities with transformative impact, in line with the Engagement Strategies.^{xi} Based on available resources, the Coalition may launch calls for proposals with funding criteria set according to the Engagement Strategies. Priority will be given to activities with transformative impact, proposed by State Partners or Hubs. Non-State Partners, sub-national governments in developing countries and groups of countries and/or established regional bodies may also request support for activities with high potential to lead to significant emission reductions. (details in Annex 2 sections 11)

GOVERNANCE

- A Climate & Clean Air Ministerial will serve as the Coalition’s highest level, political body to advance the Coalition towards its vision and mission. (details in Annex 2 section 1)
- The Coalition’s Annual Meeting will bring together all Partners as the principal platform for engagement and sharing of information on climate and clean air. A segment of the Annual Meeting will be closed to Partners only, for oversight of Coalition decisions. (details in Annex 2 section 2)
- A Board, with representatives that reflect the multi-stakeholder nature of the Coalition, will take decisions on behalf of the Coalition, reporting back to each Annual Meeting. It will be the principal decision-making body concerning the use of the Trust Fund – endeavouring to make fast, informed, transparent decisions while ensuring the highest standards of public administration, with strong conflict of interest provisions and open, transparent and competitive contracting. (details in Annex 2 section 3)

- The Coalition’s business model is to be operationally agile, transparent, and responsive to changing circumstances and new opportunities.
- To focus its efforts, the Coalition will take into consideration the latest scientific evidence with regards to the scale of achievable short-lived climate pollutant reductions, the potential to reduce near-term warming while contributing to long-term temperature goals, clean air and the Sustainable Development Goals; the cost and feasibility of measures; the value-added of the Coalition’s engagement; complementarity with other efforts; and the political and financial potential for the Coalition to make a significant impact.

Details on the governance and business model are set out in Annex 2.

Engagement Strategies for key topics and sectors were approved by the CCAC in October 2021.

- [Planning, Policy and Implementation](#)
- [Agriculture](#)
- [Cooling](#)
- [Fossil Fuel](#)
- [Heavy-Duty Vehicles and Engines](#)
- [Household Energy](#)
- [Waste](#)

Notes:

- ⁱ UNEP & WMO (2011) Integrated Assessment of Black Carbon and Tropospheric Ozone. Nairobi; and Shindell, D. et al. (2012) Simultaneously mitigating near-term climate change and improving human health and food security, *Sci.* 335(6065):183-189.
- ⁱⁱ Haines, A., Amann, M., Borgford-Parnell, N. *et al.* Short-lived climate pollutant mitigation and the Sustainable Development Goals. *Nature Clim Change* 7, 863–869 (2017). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-017-0012-x>
- ⁱⁱⁱ See CCAC Scientific Advisory Panel (2018) SAP Briefing on Key Messages from the IPCC 1.5C Special Report. Available at: <https://ccacoalition.org/en/resources/sap-briefing-key-messages-ipcc-15-c-special-report>; IPCC, 2018: Global warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [V. Masson-Delmotte, P. Zhai, H. O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J. B. R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M. I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, T. Waterfield (eds.)]
- ^{iv} Shindell D., *et al.* (2012) [Simultaneously mitigating near-term climate change and improving human health and food security](#), *Sci.* 335(6065):183-189, 183; and Xu Y., *et al.* (2013) HYPERLINK "<http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/13/6083/2013/acp-13-6083-2013.pdf>" [The role of HFCs in mitigating 21st century climate change](#), *ATMOS. CHEM. PHYS.*, 13:6083-6089.
- ^v Hu A., *et al.* (2013) [Mitigation of short-lived climate pollutants slows sea-level rise](#), *NATURE CLIMATE CHANGE* 3:730-734, 731.
- ^{vi} UNEP & WMO (2011) Integrated Assessment of Black Carbon and Tropospheric Ozone. Nairobi; and Shindell, D. et al. (2012) Simultaneously mitigating near-term climate change and improving human health and food security, *Sci.* 335(6065):183-189.
- ^{vii} The Coalition’s High Level Assembly adopted a 2030 Vision Statement on the margins of the UN Climate Action Summit in September 2019.
- ^{viii} Each Partner’s request to join explicitly states this, in line with the [Coalition’s Framework Document, section 3\(c\)\(ii\)](#).
- ^{ix} Including through the former “initiatives.” More details in Annex 2.
- ^x [Coalition’s Framework Document, section 4\(f\)](#).
- ^{xi} Building on the Coalition’s Solution Centre Expert Assistance programme, and the various initiatives’ capacity building, technical assistance and policy support work.

ANNEX 1 – MITIGATION POTENTIAL OF SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) are powerful climate forcers that remain in the atmosphere for a much shorter period of time than carbon dioxide (CO₂), and are responsible for a large proportion of warming to-date. Some are also dangerous air pollutants, or co-emitted with air pollutant precursors, that harm human and ecosystem health and agricultural productivity.

SLCPs include methane, black carbon, tropospheric ozone, and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Because of their short atmospheric lifetimes, mitigating key sources of SLCPs will deliver rapid near-term multiple benefits for climate and clean air. Technologically feasible and economically viable SLCP solutions can cut the current rate of warming in half by 2050 and contribute directly and indirectly to achievement of multiple Sustainable Development Goals.^{xii} The pathway that we take to achieve our long-term goals must pass through near-term goals, and in this context action to address SLCPs are critically important.

Methane: is a greenhouse gas with an atmospheric lifetime of 12 years and is the second largest influence on global warming to date after carbon dioxide (CO₂). Methane is also an important precursor of tropospheric ozone. Since 2015, global methane emissions have increased at a faster rate than during the preceding 25 years and are expected to increase by more than 15% over 2010 levels by 2030.^{xiii} 1.5°C consistent scenarios assume a mean 37% (21-65%) reduction of methane emissions by 2030 compared to 2010 levels.^{xiv}

Full application of methane abatement measures can achieve a ~40% reduction by 2030, compared to 2010 levels, and substantially more is possible by shifting consumer behaviours.^{xv}

Major sources of emission include: agriculture (cattle and other ruminants and manure); fossil fuel production, refining, and distribution (related to oil, gas and coal), municipal solid waste and wastewater.

Tropospheric ozone: is a greenhouse gas and major air pollutant. It is not emitted but formed in the atmosphere from reactions between emissions of precursor gases. It is responsible for about half a million premature deaths each year and affects many more people through respiratory illnesses.^{xvi} It is the most important pollutant reducing crop and forest yields and can reduce carbon sequestration in ecosystems. The abatement for ozone is subsumed within the methane and black carbon actions (since methane and black carbon measures reduce precursor gases).

Achieving the methane goal would avoid approximately 270,000 ozone-related premature deaths annually, black carbon measures would avoid further deaths.^{xvii}

Black carbon: also called 'soot,' is a particle produced from incomplete combustion of fossil fuels and biomass and a strong climate forcing aerosol. It is emitted into the atmosphere along with a complex mixture of gases and particles, contributing to fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) air pollution which is responsible for approximately 7 million premature deaths each year. Only mitigation of black carbon-rich sources leads to net global reductions in warming, but all reductions prevent changes in regional climate and precipitation and impacts on snow and ice. Measures that reduce black carbon and other emissions can avoid millions of deaths through reduced PM_{2.5} concentrations. Between 2010 and 2015, global black carbon

emissions have reduced by ~7% and are expected to decrease by another 3% through 2030 if current policies are continued.^{xviii} 1.5°C consistent scenarios assume a mean 35% (10-66%) reduction of black carbon emissions by 2030 compared to 2010 levels.^{xix}

Full application of black carbon abatement measures can achieve a 70% reduction by 2030, compared to 2010 levels.^{xx}

Black carbon-rich source sectors include: agriculture (open burning and off-road diesel driven engines); brick production and coke ovens; energy production (oil and gas flaring); household energy (cooking, heating, lighting); transport (diesel engines).

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs): are a group of powerful greenhouse gases and a substantial number are SLCPs with an average lifetime of less than 15 years in the atmosphere. Though HFCs currently represent around 2% of total greenhouse gases, potential increases in emissions significantly threaten to increase warming.^{xxi} 1.5°C consistent scenarios assume a 70% - 80% reduction of HFC emissions by 2050, compared to 2010 levels.^{xxii}

The Kigali Amendment and Maximum Technically Feasible Reduction scenarios could achieve 92% and 99.5% reductions in 2050 compared to 2010 levels respectively and the climate benefit of this mitigation could be doubled through parallel improvements in energy efficiency in cooling.^{xxiii}

Key source sectors include residential, commercial and industrial air conditioning and refrigeration and production of foams.

Citations:

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- ^{xii} Haines, A., M. Amann, N. Borgford-Parnell, S. Leonard, J. Kuylenstierna, D. Shindell (2017) Short-lived climate pollutant mitigation and the Sustainable Development Goals, 7:863-869, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-017-0012-x>
- ^{xiii} Saunio, M. et al. (2020) The Global Methane Budget 2000-2017. Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 12, 1561-1623. <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-12-1561-2020>
- ^{xiv} IPCC, 2018: Global warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [V. Masson-Delmotte, P. Zhai, H. O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J. B. R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M. I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, T. Waterfield (eds.)].
- ^{xv} Höglund-Isaksson L, Gómez-Sanabria A, Klimont Z, Rafaj P, & Schöpp W (2020). Technical potentials and costs for reducing global anthropogenic methane emissions in the 2050 timeframe – results from the GAINS model. Environmental Research Communications 2:2 DOI: 10.1088/2515-7620/ab7457
- ^{xvi} Health Effects Institute. 2019. State of Global Air 2019, www.stateofglobalair.org.
- ^{xvii} Calculation from CCAC & UNEP, Global Methane Assessment: Benefits and Costs of Mitigating Methane Emissions (in development); based on Turner, M. et al. (2016) Ambient Air Pollution and Cancer Mortality in the Cancer Prevention Study II. Environ. Health Perspect. 125(8):087013.
- ^{xviii} Klimont, Z. et al. (2017) Global anthropogenic emissions of particulate matter including black carbon. Atmos. Chem. Phys., 17, 8681-8723. <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-17-8681-2017>
- ^{xix} IPCC, 2018: Global warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [V. Masson-Delmotte, P. Zhai, H. O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J. B. R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M. I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, T. Waterfield (eds.)].
- ^{xx} Klimont, Z. et al. (2017) Global anthropogenic emissions of particulate matter including black carbon. Atmos. Chem. Phys., 17, 8681-8723. <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-17-8681-2017>; Stohl, A. et al. (2015) Evaluating the climate and air quality impacts of short-lived pollutants. Atmos. Chem. Phys., 15, 10529-10566. <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-15-10529-2015>
- ^{xxi} WMO (World Meteorological Organization), Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2018, Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project – Report No. 58, 588 pp., Geneva, Switzerland, 2018.
- ^{xxii} IPCC, 2018: Global warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [V. Masson-Delmotte, P. Zhai, H. O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J. B. R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M. I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, T. Waterfield (eds.)].
- ^{xxiii} WMO (World Meteorological Organization), Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2018, Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project–Report No. 58, 588 pp., Geneva, Switzerland, 2018; Purohit, P. et al. (2020) Electricity savings and greenhouse gas emission reductions from global phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons, Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2020-193>; United Nations Environment Programme and International Energy Agency (2020). Cooling Emissions and Policy Synthesis Report. UNEP, Nairobi and IEA, Paris. <https://ccacoalition.org/en/resources/cooling-emissions-and-policy-synthesis-report-benefits-cooling-efficiency-and-kigali>

ANNEX 2 – DETAILS OF GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS & NEW BUSINESS MODEL

1. **Climate and Clean Air Ministerial** (replacing the High Level Assembly): Partner ministers and invited leaders will be convened annually for the Climate and Clean Air Ministerial bringing our efforts to a political level and aiming to ratchet up ambition with forward-looking policy commitments, voluntary commitments from business leaders, and the commitment of support to countries from our intergovernmental partners and non-governmental partners. Formal adoption of any important strategies, changes to the Coalition’s Framework or major announcements will be taken by ministers. Ministers and leaders will have an opportunity to share progress and experience and launch new workstreams.
2. **Annual Meeting** (replacing the Working Group): Every year all Partners will convene for an Annual Meeting to share policy action and encourage replication. The purpose is two-fold: (1) approving the Coalition Work Plan and Budget; electing Board members and Co-Chairs, reviewing activities of the Hubs and providing inputs for future priorities, reviewing inputs for the Climate and Clean Air Ministerial, and reporting back by the Board; (2) sharing policy actions, latest science, discuss challenges and barriers and how to overcome them, and encourage replication of successful practices. To accomplish this, on the margins of the meeting we will hold Partner- and Hub-focused parallel sessions; Scientific Advisory Panel members meeting; open conference session for all sectoral experts; etc. The Board will also meet on the margins of the Annual Meeting. Some years the Coalition may decide to have a segment open to the public and back-to-back Science-Policy Dialogues with thought leaders.
3. **Board** (replacing the Steering Committee): Coalition decisions will be made by a Board – striving for diverse and equitable regional representation and encouraging Partners when nominating members to take gender balance into account – that meets 2-3 times per year with ad hoc meetings as needed, a mix of virtual and in-person meetings. Board members will serve 2-year terms: 2 Co-Chairs (from State or REIO Partners); up to 10 State and REIO Partners; Chair of the Scientific Advisory Panel, and one alternate, in an ex officio capacity; 2 intergovernmental organisation (IGO) representatives; 2 non-governmental organisation (NGO) representatives (with option to have alternates for each NGO and IGO). The Board may decide to invite Partners to provide technical expertise and thought leaders to inject creativity and help to identify emerging issues in science, policy and finance. The Board will undertake regular consultations with the whole Coalition to inform their decision-making, in the spirit of partnership. The Board can decide to create sub-committees to, for example, focus on preparing decisions on funding, engagement strategies or other topics, in-between Board meetings.
4. **Scientific Advisory Panel**: The Coalition’s Scientific Advisory Panel will continue to be comprised of internationally renowned scientific advisors including from both the natural sciences and social sciences (paying particularly attention to increasing capacity on economics) who advise on scientific matters related to short-lived climate pollutants, air pollution and near-term climate change. The Panel will be expanded from 15 to up to 20 members. It will conduct virtual meetings to respond to questions from the Board and the Annual Meeting. The Chair of the Panel or a representative will participate in Board meetings. The Panel may meet in-person on the margins of the Coalition’s Annual Meeting.
5. **Hubs** (replacing the initiatives): Hubs are where we group together to focus on best practices and readily achievable actions in a specific sector or topic area to deliver on our three Key Directions. Hubs will play a key role in “Supporting National & Transformative Actions,” building on the wealth of

expertise and knowledge on planning and mitigation strategies that the Coalition has developed since 2012.

- a. Through “Hubs,” State and Non-State Partners will work together and mobilise the Coalition to accelerate the transformation of key emitting sectors of short-lived climate pollutants in order to achieve our Vision by:
 - i. discussing recent research and political and technical developments;
 - ii. exchanging experiences and lessons learned on the best measures, policies and solutions for reducing emissions in key emitting sectors of short-lived climate pollutants;
 - iii. fostering peer-to-peer engagement and assistance, and encourage match-making within the Coalition and through other strategic collaborations;
 - iv. providing advice and supporting national governments that have identified priority sectors for mitigating short-lived climate pollutants;
 - v. advising the Coalition on its Engagement Strategies by highlighting opportunities and challenges in their field, identifying the critical areas where the Coalition could make a difference and how best to leverage all the Coalition’s assets for achieving the greatest impact, particularly on new leadership commitments or strategies;
 - vi. assisting countries and regional organisations in identifying and implementing the policies and measures needed to meet their emission reduction and development objectives.
- b. Hubs will be encouraged to work together to tackle cross-cutting issues and challenges.
- c. Initially, there will be:
 - i. A **Strategic SLCP Planning Hub** (building on the SNAP, finance and health initiatives) that will:
 1. Focus on supporting countries to integrate short-lived climate pollutants into climate, clean air and development plans and policies.
 2. Build on and expand the ‘SNAP Initiative’ to incorporate a greater focus on implementation of climate, clean air and development plans and policies, including the incorporation of:
 - a. finance (and financial institutions such as granting agencies, development banks; national budgets; innovative financing);
 - b. economic and socio-economic analysis;
 - c. vertical and horizontal linkages (e.g., between national and sub-national governments; between governments and the private sector; with civil society); and
 - d. normative dimensions (gender; equity; poverty).
 3. Foster peer-to-peer-engagement and exchange between Partners.

- b. Partners and Hubs can propose Engagement Strategies for each of the key SLCP-emitting sectors or other topic relevant to the Coalition’s vision and mission. Proposals for new Engagement Strategies, or additions or amendments to them, must consider all three Key Directions.
 - c. The Board will decide on Engagement Strategies and proposals for additions and amendments – reporting back and seeking feedback from next scheduled Annual Meeting or Climate & Clean Air Ministerial. In some cases, the Board may decide on a mechanism for individual Partners to endorse specific Engagement Strategies with additional objectives (as has been done with some past Coalition voluntary commitments at the former High Level Assembly). Throughout the course of the strategy, the Board will be able to revisit the Engagement Strategies to make updates or additions.
 - d. Calls for proposals will be made in line with the Engagement Strategies.
7. **Strategic Collaboration:** will be used to develop and strengthen engagement with key players to advance common goals, connecting work plans in common areas, raising awareness, encouraging others to take up our tools and approach, leveraging resources, sharing information, and avoiding duplication of effort.
- a. This will include collaboration with our financing partners to seek finance at scale and for our solutions to be resourced and replicated.
 - b. Other emerging opportunities for Strategic Collaboration include, but are not limited to, the NDC Partnership, the Global Methane Initiative (GMI) and Global Methane Forum, the UNECE Air Convention (LRTAP) and United Nation’s relevant multilateral environment agreements, development and climate efforts.
8. **Secretariat:** The Secretariat will be called upon to support all Coalition activities (in line with its functions as described in the Coalition’s Framework):
- a. In line with the Board’s decisions, and recalling the three Key Directions, the Secretariat will:
 - i. support “Driving an Ambitious Agenda” by convening ministers and leaders, managing Strategic Collaboration;
 - ii. act as first contact for national governments who make requests for support (e.g. receiving the requests, connecting with relevant experts or in some cases providing analytical or technical support) and liaising with the Strategic SLCP Planning Hub;
 - iii. facilitate process related to connecting partners and experts, as well as funding processes, related to “Supporting National and Transformative Actions”;
 - iv. support the Hubs, in line with priorities set by the Board through Engagement Strategies, Flagships and the Coalition’s Annual Work Plan and Budget;
 - v. support “Advancing Policy-Relevant Research and Analysis” discussions between Partners, convening Hubs (as noted above) for the key emitting sectors of short-lived climate pollutants, and informing the Board of recommendations;

- vi. circulating practical information to Partners on a periodic basis to help advance financing, summarising: grant opportunities; priorities in financing mechanisms; upcoming calls for proposals;
 - vii. maintaining a dynamic and engaging website, which serves as a key repository of information and resources, including those produced by the Hubs.
- b. Reporting regularly to the Board the Secretariat will be responsible for:
- i. managing the Trust Fund in line with the Budget, and related processes decided by the Board;
 - ii. drafting a detailed Work Plan and Budget and strategies to inform “Driving an Ambitious Agenda” work (specifically a proposed meeting strategy and associated communications strategy);
 - iii. responding to the priorities set through the Engagement Strategies, Flagships and Work Plan and Budget;
 - iv. targeted awareness-raising activities and/or encouraging new countries or strategic collaboration partners to engage, as agreed by the Board;
 - v. providing support to the “Supporting National and Transformative Actions” work, as well as the Scientific Advisory Panel, in line with the Work Plan and Budget;
 - vi. tracking progress (e.g. through Partners in Action, Demonstrating Impact, etc).
- c. The Secretariat should also play a key role in: connecting with the UN Development System (according to UN reform) with a view to mainstreaming the Coalition’s work.
9. **Work Plan and Budget:** Each year the Board will fix a “Coalition-wide Work Plan and Budget” for the following calendar year, and provide an estimate/indication for the year following that. The Secretariat will prepare a detailed draft for the Board’s consideration alongside key inputs regarding the key direction on “Driving an Ambitious Agenda,” a meeting strategy and an associated communications strategy.
10. **Flagship Programmes/Campaigns:** To maximize the Coalition’s impact, the Board may identify focal areas of work or Flagship Programmes/Campaigns for specific periods to give particular impetus to one or several Engagement Strategies and outcomes, and mobilise the Coalition’s engagement across global and regional leadership, national action and policy support, as well as through communications.
11. **Use of Trust Fund resources:** The Board will endeavour to make informed, fast decisions to respond to opportunities – also ensuring the highest standards of public administration, with strong conflict of interest provisions; and open, transparent and competitive contracting.
- a. In setting the annual Work Plan and Budget, including funds for ‘calls for proposals’ the Board will ensure that Trust Fund resources are geared towards supporting delivery of the Vision, and prioritising funding in line with the Engagement Strategies and any Flagship Programmes or Campaigns that have been agreed.

- b. The Board may define parameters and make a ‘call for proposals’ at any time, following inputs and consultations with the Coalition. The Secretariat may also be asked to provide direct support and advice.
- c. In the Work Plan and Budget the Board will set a maximum amount per year for Targeted Expert Assistance to be decided by the Secretariat in response to a request from a country that amounts to less than 20,000 USD per request, with full transparency and reporting to each to each Board Meeting.